# THE GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW

CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1919




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Published monthly by the American Geographical Society
Broadway at 156th Street, New York, N. Y.

Price, fifty cents a number — Five dollars a year

Entered as second-class matter, January 22, 1916, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 30, 1918

Press of Douglas Taylor & Co., New York

# OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Dr. Griffith Taylor is Physiographer in the Commonwealth of Australia Bureau of Meteorology, Melbourne. He has distinguished himself by his fruitful application of climatology to the problems of settlement and human adaptation to environment in general. His main publications in this field are: "The Control of Settlement by Humidity and Temperature, With Special Reference to Australia and the Empire: An Introduction to Comparative Climatology" (*Commonwealth Bur. of Meteorol. Bull. 14*, 1916; see *Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 4, 1917, pp. 401–403, and Vol. 5, 1918, p. 86); "The Australian Environment, Especially as Controlled by Rainfall" (*Commonwealth Advisory Council of Science and Industry Memoir No. 1*, 1918; see the August *Review*, p. 140); "The Climatic Control of Australian Production" (*Commonwealth Bur. of Meteorol. Bull. No. 11*, 1915, see *Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 1, 1916, p. 396); "Geographical Factors Controlling the Settlement of Tropical Australia" (*Queensland Geogr. Journ.*, No. 18–19, 1918) reprinted in abridged form in the August, 1919, *Review*. In 1911–12 Dr. Taylor was a member of Scott's last Antarctic expedition, on which he has written: "With Scott: The Silver Lining" (1916). He is also the author of "Australia in Its Physiographic and Economic Aspects" (1911) and "A Geography of Australasia" (1914), both in the series of Oxford Geographies edited by the late Professor A. J. Herbertson.

Lieutenant Francisco Marques de Souza was one of the officers of the Brazilian Telegraphic Commission which, under Colonel Rondon's direction, constructed a telegraph line connecting the existing net in the settled, southern, part of Brazil with the established means of communication in the Amazon Basin. In 1915 he was assigned to explore the Ananáz River, a headwater stream that had been discovered by the Commission at the same time as the Rio da Dúvida, descended in 1914 by Colonel Roosevelt. The diary published in this and the preceding number of the *Review* describes the exploration of the Ananáz. Before reaching its—later established—confluence with Colonel Roosevelt's river Lieutenant de Souza was killed by Indians.

Dr. Huntington is research associate in geography of Yale University. Dr. Huntington has especially studied the question of secular changes in climate and their influence on civilization. His explorations have been mainly in Syria, Asia Minor, Persia, and Turkestan. Besides numerous papers he has written "A Geological and Physiographical Reconnaissance in Central Turkestan; The Basin of Eastern Persia and Sistan" (*Carnegie Inst. Publ. 26*); "The Pulse of Asia" (1907); "Palestine and Its Transformation" (1911); "The Climatic Factor as Illustrated in Arid America" (*Carnegie Inst. Publ. 192*); "Civilization and Climate" (1915); "World Power and Evolution" (1919).